Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1807. [No. 2026.

NOW LANDING
at Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Mar
Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and f
sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qu
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler,
September 3. d1w eod

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summery of differe
nalities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quart
sks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality
all boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware,
R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. ev

To be Rented,
A three story Brick Dwelling and Wa
use, on King and Henry-streets—toget
separate. Likewise, on the opposite si
wo story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield
May 1. eo

Parents, Guardians, & Teache

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,
MAVOR'S
NIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK
ompanied by a progressive series of Ea
and Familiar Lessons.
nded as an Introduction to the first L
ments of the English Language.
THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.
OTWITHSTANDING the vast number of ite
tory books for children in the Nursery, which h
written within these few years by persons of
ished abilities and sanctioned with their names,
still be allowed, that there has not appeared
duction to Reading, for the general use of scho
rises above the level of the vulgar, though popu
ilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning.
tructure has been attended to with sedulous ca
writers of the first eminence have contributed
he fabric of learning, while the foundation has
invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most u
nd ignorant workmen. The consequence has b
tly been, as might be expected from such a pro
the taste has been vitiated at the very commen
; and it has often proved more difficult to reno
than it would have cost pains to plant original
rinciples of truth.
the neglect we have alluded to, it would be i
le to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps
of acknowledged literature could not stoop to
ation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Sp
Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edific
wer been a task delegated to the most honorab
; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning
iscent mind, is an employment that cannot be d
ful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Low
an excellent English grammar, and several ma
k in literature have benefited the public by simil
ctions; yet it is in vain that grammars are writte
ne has learned to read: it is in vain that the multi
coveries are made in any art or science, if th
lity of the world are precluded from profiting
for want of previous instruction in the first pr
with which they are connected.
Editor of the following sheets is fully convinc
solidity of his inferences and the justice of his
in whatever light his present undertaking m
arded. Humble or degrading as it may appear
who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions th
f, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, wh
anifestly beneficial to the rising generation;
any reason to fear, but that the candid and p
will appreciate his motives and his productio
eserve, Our sentiments and our conduct are m
ced by early impressions than many seem will
w. The stream will always flow tinctured
are of its source. A just maxim, a humane
germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be p
to the last. The first books we read can
forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate,
Hence, in the prosecution of this work,
n taken to make every lesson or essay as
re and intention of the plan would allow, tend
ful purpose of information or instruction. Even
e easy progressive lessons, where sense was lim
ingle syllable, it is hoped something will be fou
and to improve, nor will this be thought d
o tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Janeway,
rch, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accomm
r labors to the benevolent design in hand, or
a little taste and judgment, which any p
versant with education and books ought
rt, the Editor feels inclined to believe, after
for early youth will be found much better ada
he purpose than any that has preceded it; and
nce he anticipates the kind patronage of Te
neral. It probably will tend to facilitate
y furnishing subjects more agreeable to the
the dry inanity of most books of the kind;
fail to redound to their credit also, by givi
opportunity of gaining as much general know
could be crowded within the limits prescribe
it was a remark of the publisher, too who
outh are under singular obligations for furnish
with many valuable opportunities of impro
hen he earnestly prefied this work on the
ntion" That a Spelling Book for quarterly
whole library of a poor child, unless when
ible into his hands, & it consequently
great a variety of useful matter as the
it." The compilation has been formed
principle.
Baltimore, Oct. 20th, 1803.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the Biscuit-baking business, will be taken on application to
B. RICKETTS.
September 4. d3w

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix Sugars, received per the schooner Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas. For Sale by,
R. Veitch and Co.
OR,
C. Powell.
July 21. dtf.

Wanted to Purchase,
A few shares Alexandria Bank Stock and well-secured Ground Rents.
Apply to Wm. GROVERMAN.
sept. 12. d1w

A Miller Wanted,
☞ To a man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. Miller.
June 30. d.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP BARTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:
An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the southward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.
A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.
A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.
A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is unburned.
James Keith,
John C. Herbert,
September 16 [17] dts

Thirty casks fresh Rice,
Just received,
And for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
September 22, d

Public Sale.
On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,
A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.
And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,
A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.
At the same time and place will be sold,
Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.
And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,
Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.
WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH,
E. I. LEE,
Exrs.
September 15. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.
In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,
One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-mile-creek, and about 3 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers
☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
Thoma Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
Comr's.
August 23 dts

Notice is hereby given,
THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.
R. Young.
September 12 dts

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty, respectfully, of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria,
THAT HE WILL COMMENCE
AN EVENING SCHOOL,
On MONDAY EVENING the 21st of this present month.
TERMS—Three Dollars, if the learner furnish himself with light: or if the subscriber supply him with light, Four Dollars per quarter of a year.
Note.—If any young gentlemen should be inclined to study Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c. they will please to apply to the subscriber to know the terms; for to such the subscriber could make it convenient to attend, if requested, either a little before or after the regular hours of school.
☞ Hours of attendance, from six till nine o'clock, P. M.
J. PARADISE.
September 16. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol, in Richmond, March 5 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash,
A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets, the property of Amos Alexander.
☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney,
Com'rs.
Sept. 8. dts

Land for Sale.
TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by
The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

Just Received,
By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.
James Patton.
August 21
☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

The subscriber has on hand,
A few Bales of GOODS suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.
BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
¾ DOWLAS
Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.
James Patton.
September 10 d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
19th September, 1807.
ORDERED,
THAT Samuel Harper, Benjamin Shreve, and Richard Weightman, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at the house lately occupied by John Bogan, on the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council for ward no. 1, in place of Benjamin Shreve, junior, resigned.
Teste.
JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.
September 21 d1w

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.
September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.
800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they will sell on liberal terms.
September 18. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
20 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
TEAS.
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
WINES.
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

For Sale or Rent,
A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.
ALSO,
A commodious frame STORE, on King street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.
Apply to LAWRENCE HOOFF.
August 21. eo

District of Columbia.
NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.
Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.
It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.
Lewis Deblois
May 16. d

The Subscriber
Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from
G. W. Carlin.
S[illegible]

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on

MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

The counsel for the prosecution have charged those engaged in the defence with considering the overt act as the treason, whereas it ought to be considered solely as the evidence of the treason; but the counsel for the prosecution seem themselves not to have sufficiently adverted to this clear principle, that though the overt act may not be itself the treason, it is the sole act of that treason which can produce conviction. It is the sole point at issue between the parties. And the only division of that point, if the expression be allowed, which the court is now examining, is the constructive presence of the prisoner on the fact charged.

To return then to the application of the cases.

Had the prisoner set out with the party from Beaver to Blannerhassett's island, or perhaps had set out for that place, though not from Beaver, and arrived in the island he would have been present at the fact;—had he not arrived in the island but taken a position near enough to co-operate with those on the island, to assist them in any act of hostility, or to aid them if attacked, the question whether he was constructively present would be a question compounded of law and fact, which would be decided by the jury, with the aid of the court so far as respected the law. In this case the accused would have been of the particular party assembled on the island, and would have been associated with them in the particular act of levying war said to have been committed on the island.

But if he was not with the party at any time before they reached the island; if he did not join them there or intend to join them there; if his personal co operation in the general plan was to be offered elsewhere at a great distance in a different state; if the overt acts of treason to be performed by him were to be distinct overt acts; then he was not of the particular party assembled at Blannerhassett's island, and was not constructively present, aiding and assisting in the particular act which was there committed.

The testimony on this point so far as it has been delivered is not equivocal. There is not only no evidence that the accused was of the particular party which assembled on Blannerhassett's island, but the whole evidence shows he was not of that party.

In felony then admitting the crime to have been completed on the island, and to have been advised, procured or commanded by the accused, he would have been incontestibly accessary but not a principal.

But in treason it is said the law is otherwise because the theatre of action is more extensive.

The reasoning applies as strongly in England as in the United States. While in '15 & '45 the family of Stuart fought to regain the crown they had forfeited, the struggle was for the whole kingdom; yet no man was ever considered as legally present at one place when actually at another; or as aiding in one transaction while actually employed in another.

With the perfect knowledge that the whole nation may be theatre of action, the English books unite in declaring, that he who counsels procures or aids treason, is guilty accessorily and solely in virtue of the common law principle, that what will make a man an accessary in felony makes him a principal in treason. So far from considering a man as constructively present at every overt act of the general treason in which he may have been concerned, the whole doctrine of the books limits the proof against him to those particular overt acts of levying war with which he is charged.

What would be the effect of a different doctrine? Clearly that which has been stated. If a person levying war in Kentucky may be said to be constructively present and assembled with a party carrying on war in Virginia at a great distance from him; then he is present at every overt act performed any where, and may be tried in any state on the continent, where any overt act has been committed; he may be proved to be guilty of an overt act laid in the indictment in which he had no personal participation, by proving that he advised it, or that he committed other acts.

This is perhaps too extravagant to be in terms maintained. Certainly it cannot be supported by the doctrine of the English law.

The opinion of judge Patterson in Mitchell's case has been cited on this point. 2 Dal. 348.

The indictment is now specially stated, but from the case as reported it must have been either general for levying war in the county of Allegany and the overt act laid must have been the assemblage of men and levying of war in that county; or it must have been a detail of the treasonable transactions in that county. The first supposition is the most probable, but let the indictment be in the one form or the other, and the result is the same. The facts of the case are, that a large body of men of whom Mitchell was one, assembled at Braddock's fields in the county of Allegany, for the purpose of committing acts of violence at Pittsburg—That there was also an assemblage at a different time at Couches' fort, at which the prisoner also attended—The general and avowed object of that meeting was to concert measures for resisting the execution of a public law. At Couches' fort, the resolution was taken to attack the house of the inspector, and the body there assembled marched to that house and attacked it. It was proved by the competent number of witnesses, that he was at Couches' fort armed, that he offered to reconnoitre the house to be attacked, that he marched with the insurgents towards the house, that he was with them after the action attending the body of one of his comrades who was killed in it; one witness swore positively that he was present at the burning of the house, and a second witness said that "it ran in his head he had seen him there."——That a doubt should exist in such a case as this, is strong evidence of the necessity that the overt act should be unequivocally proved by two witnesses.

But what was the opinion of the judge in this case? Couches' fort and Neville's house being in the same county, the assemblage having been at Couches' fort and the resolution to attack the house having been there taken, the body having for the avowed purposes moved in execution of that resolution towards the house to be attacked, he inclined to think that the act of marching was in itself levying war. If it was, then the overt act laid in the indictment was consumated by the assemblage at Couches and the marching from thence, and Mitchel was proved to be guilty by more than two possitive witnesses. But without deciding this to be the law, he proceeded to consider the meeting at Couches, the immediate marching to Neville's house, and the attack and burning of the house, as one transaction. Mitchell was proved by more than two positive witnesses to have been in that transaction, to have taken an active part in it, and the judges declared it to be unnecessary that all should have seen him at the same time and place.

But suppose not a single witness had proved Mitchell to have been at Couches or on the march, or at Neville's. Suppose he had been at the time notoriously absent in a different state. Can it be believed by any person who observes the caution with which Judge Patterson required the constitutional proof of two witnesses to the same overt act, that he would have said Mitchell was constructively present, and might on that straining of a legal fiction be found guilty of treason? Had he delivered such an opinion what would have been the language of this country concerning it? Had he given this opinion, it would have required all the correctness of his life to strike his name from that bloody list in which the name of Jeffries is enrolled.

But to estimate the opinion in Mitchell's case, let its circumstances be transferred to Burr's case. Suppose the body of men assembled in Blannerhassett's island had previously met at some other place in the same county, and that Burr had been proved to be with them by four witnesses: That the resolution to march to Blannerhasset's island for treasonable purposes had been there taken: that he had been seen on the march with them; that one witness had seen him on the island, that another thought he had seen him there; that he had been seen with the party directly after leaving the island; that this indictment had charged the levying of war in Wood county generally; the cases would then have been precisely parallel, decisions would have been the same.

In conformity with principle and with authority then, the prisoner at the bar was neither legally nor actually present at Blannerhassett's island; and the court is strongly inclined to the opinion that without proving an actual or legal presence by two witnesses, the overt act laid in this indictment cannot be proved.

But this opinion is controverted on two grounds.

The first is that the indictment does not charge the prisoner to have been present.

The second, that although he was absent, yet as he caused the assemblage, he may be indicted as being present, and convicted on evidence that he caused the treasonable act.

(To be continued.)

The following well-written remarks from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London paper will be read with much pleasure, by every real friend to the United States.

CONSEQUENCES AND IMPOLICY OF A WAR WITH AMERICA.

The intelligence of the week has produced one event upon which it is impossible to reflect without a sentiment of indignation. The intemperance of one of our admirals has nearly involved us in a war with America. The intemperance of the party-writers at home has hurried them not only to approve of the conduct of our officers, but to make the unqualified assertion, that a war with America would be an undoubted good—an absolute advantage to us.

A war with America an undoubted good! We really wish that these advocates for war would consult the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Bristol. They would soon be compelled into other conclusions.

America, say these advocates, monopolizes the whole of our colonial carrying trade. This is a manifest injury to British commerce. Indeed! Why is it, good friends, that our merchants prefer the Americans as carriers to carriers of their own nation? For no other reason, but because as a neutral, America can afford to take their commodities at a lower freightage. And is not this an indispensable advantage both to the individual merchant and to the general commerce of the country? Are not our commodities thus enabled to come cheaper to market, and thereby ensure a more certain and more speedy sale.

It appears, therefore, in this point of view, the carrying trade of America is of real benefit to the general commerce of England.

But the shipping trade, say the party-writers, must proportionately suffer: Certainly. But it will not, we hope, be contended, that the interests of the general commerce are to be sacrificed to one particular branch; the shipping or country trade.

There are, indeed, certain advantages, which are essential to neutrals, and which no belligerent power should grudge to its neutral neighbor, inasmuch as they themselves fully participate in the benefit. Commerce would not only languish, but, in many respects would be totally extinguished, if these neutral mediums were to be prohibited.

In what manner, for example, is it, that our colonial produce obtains admission into France and Germany, in despite of all the oppressive regulations of the French Emperor? it is only through those neutral mediums. In a word what America takes with one hand she gives us tenfold with the other. She is above a carrier or an agent. Her flag covers the English as well as the French manufactures. She has no partiality but that of gain, and as this may be procured equally on either side, so will America be found equally advantageous to both.

If America were to be cut off from the carrying trade, say the party writers, the British merchant would be compelled to employ his own countrymen.

We have already answered this argument. The employment of the neutral medium is of benefit to the general commerce, and the interest of one branch must be consulted at the expence of the whole. The merchants must not send their commodities into foreign markets, at a price amounting to a prohibition of all purchase for no other purpose but that they would employ their own countrymen. They must not pay convoy and insurance on commodities (sugars, for example) which will scarcely pay the freightage.

A very shallow objection is here made. These commodities, say they, are articles of necessity; the buyers must have them, and will therefore pay the price, be it what it may.

In the first place, other commodities will enter into competition with them, and though not so good, the difference being more than compensated by the interior price, will assuredly find a preference.

In the second place, in the circumstance of any advanced price, even the necessary buyers take a less quantity than usual. But this diminished consumption is so much dead loss to the merchant & manufacturer. It will not, we hope, be contended, that there is a new thing in the advance of price which can indemnify him for his diminished sale. The advanced price is but the defrayment of his advanced expence. If he add any thing beyond, it is a forced augmentation of his profits beyond their natural level, and of course subjects him to be undersold by those who will sell at a fair profit. He gains nothing, therefore, as we have above said, by his advanced price and therefore must necessarily lose by his diminished sale.

Such, then, would be the necessary effects of forcing trade into an unnatural channel—or compelling our merchants, in the event, and under every circumstance, to employ only British shipping, and dismiss the neutral medium.

Our commerce would suffer, and ultimately our shipping. We should shortly have more ships, but fewer commodities. The ship-builders would then have just cause of complaint, that had employed their capitals in building vessels, which have only to rot in the docks.

The result is, that nothing is to be gained by a war with America. In her carrying trade, she carries for us, and she carries for our enemy. It would be a manifest injury to our general commerce to deprive her of the former, and with respect to the latter, we should not gain that of which we should deprive America. We could not supply her place by becoming carriers to our enemy; neither should we much distress the enemy by cutting off this mean of conveyance—we should only throw his carrying trade into another channel——whilst the Danes are neutral, it would be to no purpose to cut off the neutral medium of America.

We might add, that we perhaps gain as much on one hand as we lose on the other by this neutral communication—America carries English manufactures as often at least as she carries French—we might almost say, that in her character as a neutral trader she carries scarcely any thing else but English goods.

We have entered into some detail upon this subject, as there seems to be a strange misconception upon the first principles of political economy—It is contended, for the first time, that the merchant will lose nothing by being compelled to sell dear; and that it is a matter of perfect indifference in commerce, whether the commodity reaches its market by a direct road, and therefore at a natural price, or through all the obstacles of possible interruption, and therefore at a very disproportionable and a very unnatural price.

"The only difference would be," say they, quoting the words of Mr. Randolph, an American Senator, "that the Americans will have to give a joe for a commodity, where they formerly gave a dollar."

This might be the difference to such a man as Mr. Randolph, who could equally afford to have the commodity whether it cost a joe or a dollar. But it would be very different with respect to the Americans in general.—Every one could not purchase at a joe who purchased at a dollar. Some would endeavor therefore to do without it, others would begin to think of substitutes. Necessity is the mother of invention.—Let us not drive the Americans to resources from which it may be afterwards very difficult to recall them.

TRANSLATED

For the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

FROM LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS. July 20.

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to the order of his majesty the emperor and king, his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the senate, in order to communicate to its members the two treaties of peace signed with Russia and Prussia.

His serene highness was received with the accustomed ceremonial, and having taken his seat, he said.

"Gentlemen, the rapid course of the victories of his majesty, the emperor and king, was the certain omen of a glorious peace. Our hopes are accomplished by the two treaties of peace which I bring to the senate. His majesty would not suffer them to be made public until they were laid before you. The senate duly appreciate the delicacy of this reserve, and it will perceive therein a new proof of the attention of our august sovereign, in maintaining the forms consecrated by custom and our laws.

Amidst the great results which these political transactions present, there is one that will interest your liveliest affections. Devoted as you are, gentlemen, to the glory of

the imperial dynasty, with what satisfaction will you not see its splendor, continually increasing, elevate to the throne of Westphalia a young prince whose wisdom & courage have just been signalised by deeds so noble. In that, as well as in every other disposition forming these treaties, you will trace, gentlemen, the constant cares of the founder of the empire, to consolidate the great system of which he has laid the basis. Your hearts will applaud the conceptions of a genius friendly to humanity, whose views and precautions all tend to spare the effusion of human blood. The continent may at length calculate upon a durable peace. The memorable interviews which have just taken place on the borders of the Niemen, are the pledges of long tranquility. The tokens of mutual esteem and confidence which have been established between the sovereigns of the two most powerful nations of Europe, present a warranty against which all the efforts of hatred and ambition will henceforward prove abortive."

His serene highness having then handed the two treaties, they were read by the senator Dupere, one of the secretaries.

The reading being ended, the senator Lacepede, speaker of the senate made the following reply.

My Lord,

The reading of the two treaties of peace which his majesty the emperor and king has been pleased through your serene highness to communicate to us, impress upon the senate, new sentiments of the liveliest gratitude.

After so many harvests of glory, so many prodigies, and so much good, the senate feels more than ever the necessity of presenting to his imperial and royal majesty its homage and its vows.

We know we shall soon have the advantage, so precious for every Frenchman, of enjoying the august presence of the greatest of monarchs. But days, hours and even moments seem like so many ages to our just impatience.

I then move senators; first, that the senate orders the transcription upon its registers of the treaty with Russia, and of that with Prussia.

Secondly, that a special committee be charged to draft an address expressive of the sentiments of love & respect with which the senate is so deeply affected for his imperial and royal majesty.

The two motions of senator Lacepede, were unanimously agreed upon.

The committee appointed to frame the address, consists of his eminence cardinal Fesch, mess. Lacepede, Monge, Laplace, and Semonville. They will make their report on Monday the 27th inst.

Conformably to orders from his majesty the emperor and king, transmitted to his serene highness, the prince arch chancellor of the empire, his excellency the grand master of the ceremonies prescribed to the heralds to proclaim, in Paris the peace which has just been signed with Russia & Prussia. This publication has taken place yesterday the 24th of July, as follows.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, the heralds on horse back, attended by 24 justices of the peace, and a numerous detachment of troops, set off from the Thuilleries, and proclaimed throughout Paris the articles of the treaties concluded between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and their majesties the emperor of all the Russias and the king of Prussia.

The train in all its rounds was followed by an immense concourse of people, who evinced their gladness and gratitude by the liveliest transports and cries a thousand times repeated of *vive l'Emperor*. In the evening there was a general illumination.

The emperor is expected here to-morrow the day following. It is supposed he will go direct to St. Cloud.

INFALLABLE CURE FOR A FELON.

Take a piece of Rock Salt, about the size of a buttermut, wrap it in a green cabbage leaf, if to be had, if not, in brown wet paper. Lay it in hot embers, and cover it as you would to roast an onion; after about twenty minutes, take it out and powder it as fine as possible. Take hard soap and mix the powdered salt with so much of the soap, that it will make a salve. If the soap has but little turpentine in it, as may be known by the smell, then add a little turpentine, but if the soap smells pretty strong of the turpentine, none need be added. Apply the salve when made, to the part affected by the Felon, and it will in a few hours (and sometimes in a few minutes) totally destroy the Felon, and remove all pain.

If the Felon has suppurated or has got matter in it, after the pain is removed it must be healed as other sores are.

[*Newburyport Gazette.*

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The hon, George Jones is appointed a senator in Congress from the state of Georgia, in place of the late Mr. Baldwin.

Captain Jenkins, of the ship Ann, informs us that the city of Bourdeaux was illuminated on the 1st of August, for three days, in consequence of the peace on the continent; and that Bonaparte arrived in Paris, from the Grand Army on the 27th July. [*Mer. Adv.*]

By virtue of a precept of the Secretary of the Navy of the 12th inst. a Court of Enquiry will be held at Norfolk, on the 5th of October, in the case of Commodore Barron. The court will be composed of the following officers, viz.

Captain Alexander Murray, *President.*
Captain Isaac Hull, and
Captain Isaac Chauncey.

These gentlemen are the same with those, previously appointed, with the exception of Commodore Preble, whose long illness and consequent death prevented the court from sitting at an earlier period.

In looking over *Aikin's Athenæum* for the month of August, we were struck with the following interesting paragraphs:

"The committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of the West India trade, is expected soon to make its report. Rumour states that very positive evidence has been given by many of our principal merchants relative to the expediency, or as it is termed the necessity of interrupting the trade carried on by the Americans, with the French and Spanish islands. As this matter is likely to come very soon before Parliament, where it will probably lead to animated discussions, we shall briefly explain to our readers the merits of both sides of the question.

The French colonies were formerly obliged, in the same way as ours, to send the whole of their produce to the mother country. The law by which this necessity is enforced in Britain, is commonly, but not with strict propriety, called our navigation law. The fact is, that independent of the general provisions of the navigation law, we have for 150 years specifick acts of Parliament in the same spirit, and more comprehensive in their operation, in regard to the colonies, than the celebrated navigation laws of Cromwell. Be this as it may, the French colonies have sent home their produce to the mother country exclusively for more than a century. In war this was a matter of no small difficulty, but as there was no other means of disposing of it, the only alternative was to let it remain in the colonies or hazard the conveyance. In the present war however Talleyrand discovered that America was a very convenient medium for carrying on this commerce, and accordingly a month had scarcely elapsed, after the renewal of hostilities in 1806, when Bonaparte issued a decree opening the French colonies to the Americans. This trade has since been carried on to an amazing extent, and almost the whole continent of Europe is by these means supplied with West-India produce. No treaty could have been more advantageous to both parties. America produces in plenty the provisions and lember, which are wanted in the West Indies. The West Indies pay her with sugar, rum, coffee and other articles of tropical growth, which do not interfere with her own productions, and which are equally useful, for her own consumption, and for traffic with other countries. Such a liberal export does she make of West India produce, that in the year 1806 no fewer than 211 American ships entered the port of Amsterdam, importing 45,000 hogsheads of sugar.

In consequence of the cheapness of conveyance by neutrals, and of the obstacles thrown into the way of our commerce by Bonaparte's prohibitory decrees, there is no demand whatever on the continent for British produce, except on terms at which it is quite ruinous to sell. Matters have been going on at this rate, above two years, but they are now come to a state at which the merchants consider it incumbent on them to exert all their influence to induce the ministry to put a stop to the American intercourse with the enemy's colonies. A measure of this nature was no doubt in contemplation by Mr. Pitt in 1805, but his successors viewed the matter in a very different light. Their sentiments on this head were stated at length in the inquiry into the state of the nation, published in March last year. At that period however it is to be remarked, that the intercourse in question had not yet done so much mischief; nor had Bonaparte then attempted to exclude us so completely from the continent.

The only objection to intercourse is the dread of a war with America *or rather* of the mere suspension of a trade which takes off a yearly value of between eight and nine millions of our manufactures. Any interruption of so important a traffic should certainly, if possible, be avoided: and no prospect of aggrandisement to ourselves, or of injury to our enemies would justify a measure calculated to produce a rupture of this kind. But if the prosperity of our commerce and our shipping be at stake, the case is widely different. The hostile act would obviously be directed against France, not against America to whom we have no antipathy. In carrying it into effect, as far as it regards America, we should be solicitous to avoid an offensive or peremptory conduct; and with these precautions (which by the by our government have seldom been very skilful in observing) it is probable that no quarrel with America would ensue, for although our loss in such a contest would not be small, the loss of America would be ten times greater.

☞ PALMER'S Packet will sail for NORFOLK on Saturday.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next, will positively be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of three months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,

Two bales of Broad Cloths, from 11 to 18 shillings sterling costs.

2 ditto napt and plain Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 24

Journeyman wanted.

A person who understands manufacturing *PIANO FORTES*, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

John Sellers,
Prince-street, Alexandria.

September 24. 3t

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

James Sanderson, *complainant* vs. Hannay and Logan, and Wm. Hodgson, *defendants* — In Chancery.

The defendants Hannay & Logan not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants Hannay & Logan do appear here on the first day of November Term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Wm. Hodgson do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Hannay and Logan until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 12 law2m.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

James Sanderson, complainant vs. Francis Peyton and Cuthbert Powell, defendants. — In Chan.

The defendant Francis Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Cuthbert Powell, do not pay away, convey or secrete, by [illegible] and

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Joseph Baxter, *complainant*, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, *defendants*. — In Chancery.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13 law3m.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria,

July Term, 1807

Zebulon Robinson, *complainant*, vs. Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, *defendants*. — In Chancery.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

August 13 law2m.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon lew terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said leaso.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander,

August 13. co

TO RENT,

THE *BRICK HOUSE* lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

MR. MAGRATH, having in due time signified to the trustees of the Alexandria Academy, his intention of withdrawing himself from that institution at the expiration of the current month,—will resume his Private School on Thursday the first of October, in his dwelling house in Prince-street, at the usual hour of tuition to be the same as in the classical department in the Academy.

Being furnished with a large pair of English globes, constructed on the modern improvements, he will instruct his upper classes in geography and all the useful problems on the globes. Due attention will also be paid to history and mythology, so essentially necessary to a right understanding of the classics.

The occasional visits of gentlemen of the learned professions and other literary characters will be gratefully acknowledged.

September 19. co3t

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

July term, 1807.

Thomas Lawrason and William Fowle, trading under the firm of Lawrason and Fowle—Complainants, vs. Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, Defendants; — In Chancery.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy,

Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Aug. 13. law2m.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber sometime in the beginning of August, 1806, a dark Mulatto Woman, named *MILLY*, she is tall and boney, has bushy hair, and all her upper fore teeth are out, has a high nose and remarkably thick lips, on one of her thumbs she has had a bone fellom which occasions them to differ in appearance. She took with her two children, one a boy named Ben, now about 10 years of age, not very black; the other a bright mulatto girl named Betsey, about 7 years of age, has straight hair. She was seen in Baltimore about the first of September, 1806, and passed by the name of *Betsey*. Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that I get them again, shall receive, if taken in Maryland or Virginia, *One Hundred Dollars*, or if at a greater distance the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Dougherty.

September 18. law3w

ONE CENT *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the tenth of May last, a Mulatto Boy named *Christopher Duffey*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, 19 years of age. Whoever takes up said Runaway and brings him home, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Henry Nicholson,

September 22. 3t

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the month of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

VOL VII.]

Sales at V

On every Tuesda
WILL BE
At the Vendue Store,
Water st
A Variety of Dry Goo
Particulars of which w
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P. G. M

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Jam
John
September 16 [17]

ALMANACS
Just published and
Cotton
August 24